(c) All such private schools function under relevant legislations of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. In general, all such legislations stipulate that the fees to be charged by schools will have to be proportionate to the facilities provided by them to the students. Any action violative of this provision is dealt with by the State Governments as per the statutory mandate.

प्रतिभा पलायन

1892. **श्री ओंकार सिंह लखावत:** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश से कितने डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर, तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ एवं मेधावी व्यक्ति विदेश गये हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार शिक्षा, प्रौद्योगिकी और औषधि क्षेत्र के प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्तियों के विदेश जाने की बजाए उन्हें देश में ही अपनी सेवाएं देने के लिए प्रोत्साहित एवं प्रेरित करने की कोई योजना बनाने का विचार रखती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) राजस्थान के कितने डॉक्टर व इंजीनियर रोज़गार हेतु विदेश गये?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी): (क) से (घ) रोज़गार की तलाश में विदेश जाने वाले शिक्षित भारतीयों का कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं रखा जा रहा है। समय-समय पर सरकार ने विदेश जाने को कम करने तथा विदेशों में बसे हुए वैज्ञानिकों तथा प्रौद्योगिकीविदों को भारत की ओर आकर्षित करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए है। इनमें से कुछ निम्न प्रकार से हैं:—

—नए वैज्ञानिक विभागों/संगठनों का सृजन करना।

—विश्वविद्यालयों तथा शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में उत्कृष्टता/उच्च अध्ययन के अधिक केन्द्र स्थापित करना।

—विज्ञान के नए तथा आधुनिक क्षेत्रों में शोध करने के लिए आवश्यक आधुनिक सुविधाओं सहित प्रोफेशनल्स के कोर ग्रुप का सृजन।

—राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमी विकास बोर्ड (विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग) के अंतर्गत उद्यमियों के विकास के लिए विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित प्रशिक्षण।

—एसोसियेटशिप/अध्येतावृत्तियों/पाठ्यक्रमों के माध्यम से जनशक्ति विकास प्रशिक्षण तथा पुनः प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम।

—वैज्ञानिक पूल योजना के अंतर्गत वैज्ञानिकों तथा तकनीशियनों की अस्थाई तैनाती का प्रावधान।

—विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के आधुनिक तथा उभरते हुए क्षेत्रों में सहायता करने के लिए विदेशों में बसे भारतीय मूल के विशिष्ट पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं को अल्पकालिक प्रौद्योगिकीय कार्य के लिए आमंत्रित करना।

Funding of Primary Education Prtojects under DPEP

1893. SHRI NAGENDRA NATH OJHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank, European Commission, Government of United Kingdom and Government of Netherlands are funding the primary education project under DPEP in more than 200 districts in India; and

(b) if so, the details of the terms and conditions of loan or aid?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The position about the external assistance tied up with the various funding gencies, the number of district covered and major terms and conditions of loan and are given in the Statement.

Statement

Funding Agency	Amount	Period	State and No. of Districts Covered
World Bank (IDA) *(Soft loan)*	US $ 260.3 million (Rs. 806 crores)	1994-95 to 2001-02	**DPEP Phase-I** Assam (4) Haryana (4) Karnataka (4) Kerala (3) Maharashtra (5) Tamil Nadu (3)
European Commission (EC) *(Grant)*	ECU 150 million (Rs. 585 crores)	1994-95 to 1998-99	**DPEP-Madhya Pradesh** (19)
World Bank *(Soft loan)* + *Co-financing by Govt. of Netherlands (Grant)*	US $ 425.2 million (Rs. 1480 crores) US $ 25.8 million (Rs. 90 crores)	1996-97 to 2001-02	**DPEP Phase-II** Gujarat (3)-Dutch funded Himachal Paradesh (4) Orissa (5) Expansion in DPEP states already covered (43) U.P. (15)
DFID (formerly ODA), UK *(Grant)*	£ 42.5 million (Rs. 220 crores) £ 37.71 million (Rs. 207 crores)	1996-1997 2002-03	**DPEP Phase-II** Andhra Pradesh (5) West Bengal (5)
World Bank *(Soft loan)* + UNICEF *(Grant)*	US $ 152.4 million (Rs. 530 crores) US $ 10 million (Rs. 36 crores)	1997-98 to 2001-02	**DPEP Phase-III** 27 districts of Bihar
			Total : 149 districts

Major terms and conditions of loan/aid for DPEP:

Term and conditions of loan/aid for DPEP are regulated by the DPEP Guidelines evolvd by the Government of India, which have been accepted by the World Bank and other external funding agencies. Procurement of various items and repayment in the case of credit are regulated by the standard terms and conditions agreed to between the Government of India and funding

agencies. In respect of project implementation the funding agencies have agreed with our strategies which are in keeping with the National Policy on Education. The broad terms and conditions of the loan aid include the following:—

(a) For IDA Credit, Government of India shall pay a service charge at the rate of 3/4 of 1% per annum on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn and outstanding. Commitment charge on the amount not withdrawn shall also be payable at a rate not exceeding ½ of 1% per annum. The repayment period is 35 years with a 10 years grace period.

(b) The concerned DPEP State are required to maintain expenditures on elementary education in real terms at base year levels.

(c) Government of India shall ensure that the State Implementation Societies receive project funds on six monthly basis for anticipated expenditures under their approved annual work plans.

(d) Agreed time schedules for various studies and implementation programme would be followed.

(e) There will be Joint Supervision Missions to the project areas to assess the progress of programme implementation. These Missions will have representatives of the Government of India and International Funding Agencies.

Delinking National Centre for Children's Literature from the National Book Trust

1894. DR. C. NARAYANA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government will consider it expedient to delink the National Centre for Children's literature from the National Book Trust of India in view of the imperative need for a full-fledged agencey to bestow adequate attention towards the production of literature for children; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider Hyderabad to be the ideal place for its location, in view of the city's multi-lingual character and also in view of the fact that Andhra Pradesh is the pioneer in establishing Children's Akademi way back in 1976?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The National Centre for Children's Literature is an intergral arm of the National Book Trust. Since its inception in 1993, the Centre has been doing good work in the field of children's literature by setting up of readers' clubs in remote areas, conducting workshops, surveys of readers and publishers, exhibitions, fairs, seminars and the like. The Centre also functions as a complementary wing of the Trust for the Nehru Bal Pustakalaya children's series through identifications of manuscripts, study of need-based areas and conducting of workshops. Being a part of the National Book Trust, it is considered conducive to the proper growth of the National Centre for Children' Literature. As such, there is no proposal to delink the Centre from the National Book Trust.

Second Language Status to Mother Tongue in Private Schools

1895. DR. C. NARAYANA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of schools under private mangement in the country where mother tongue is not the first language and is given only the status of the second language;

(b) whether a student can avoid study of his/her mother tongue even as the second language in such schools by opting for the special English which is provided